The Struggle between Protestantism and Companyenderce of The N. Y. Tribuce. BERLIN, July, 1852.

No time can be more favorable for charlatans, adventurers, and Jews, than that in which the old systems of society and culture are passing away, and the foundation of a new system is pre-

If the people no longer lives in its old world with its whole soul, it cannot yet wholly escape from it,-still less can it decide for the new principle of life-nay, this decision cannot even be expected of it, since the new world, although its materials have been wrought out for centuries, has not yet been completely constructed. What a chance is thus presented to charlatans, to uttera few shallow words in praise of the old, and to declaim against the new, which they know only by the same of revolution.

The whole Protestant world of Germany has for the last few weeks been horrified by the extraordinary activity of the Josuit Missions and the predigious enthusiasm which they have excited among olic population. The General Superintendents of the Prussian Provinces have issued circulars to their clergy, exhorting to vigilance and increased activity. The Upper Church Counsellor at Berlin, to whom the ent supervision of the Protestant Church is at least nominally committed, has also premulgated an address to the collective Protestant clergy of the country, m which he repeats the exhertations of the General-

The most suitable method of withstanding the Catho So Church is held to be the imitation of her Jesuit Mis. siess, and accordingly it is decided to send out extraordinary kinerant preachers to revivify the spirit of the Brangelical Churches. But the means? A few weeks so, a collection for this purpose was taken in the hes of Berlin-but hardly a thousand dollars was

churches of Berlin—but hardly a thousand dollars was raised in the whole city. Many citizens of the middle classes believe tast nothing will do but force, and call apon the Government by communications in the newspapers to prohibit the Jesuit-Missionaries and to expel foreigners from Prussia.

What an occasion for charlatans and Jews—I mean the numerous Jews whom also the Christian world contains, Jews in opinion, education, and disposition—lews, who have no deep, hearty interest in anything, but make a matter of speculation of everything—who make a parade before the public with the worn-out eatch words of the old, decaying system—what an occasion for these Jews to make a billiant addar of:

The addresses of the General Superintendents, dat

casion for these Jews to make a billiant attair of:
The addresses of the General Superintendents, flat
and spirities in the highest degree—the address and
circular of the Upper Church Counsellor equally flat,
shallow, and unmeaning—the idea of iterant preachers,
shallow, showed the Catholic missions,—the collection at Berlin, as good as fruitless—the advice and
desire of the enlightened middle classes, who demand
forcible measures,—comewhat too rough a course, and
altogether too strong for the ephemeral fact, for it is
solting more.

thing more.

As I have said—this occasion was made for Jews to dearle and let their light shine.

As I have said—the whole affair is merely ephemeral; as yesterday another wave of the prevailing movement occanised the public, so to-morrow will still another occupy it—until the food shall at length arrive, and completely wash away the old culture of the West, there can be only separate waves, which by their spisshing arctic the attention of the public.

But the chief gain of this is carried off by the Jew—be comes forward as counseller and ultimate umplre—

be comes forward as counsellor and ultimate umpire— be given the last decision—he shines as a sage—he speaks as a Daniel. When, in the Pastoral Conference which lately met

he Berlin, the subject of the Jesuit missions came up, and the measures which could be taken egalost them by the Protestant Church, the Jew Stahl came for ward d maintained that this whole controversy was to be onght out only by spiritual means.
What wiedom: What depth of view: Thus speaks

What wiedom ! What depth of view! Thus speaks a Daniel!
Rather, what stupidity! What poverty!
Spiritual means! spiritual weapons ! Those were ophitual weapons, when Luther by his criticism of the Cathotic hierarchy and discipline freed the modern State from the dominion of the Papacy, and conquered for the faithful the right of free inquiry. That was actual abor—actual accomplishment—that was actual articless—criticism carried into effect.

The spiritual weapons of which the Jew of the present day speaks, are merely a phrase—he will take good care not to do anything in reality, not to accomplish asythine, in criticising Catholicism. He need not de this, for it has been already done by Luther in an ecclesiastical form—and Paniel, the medern Jew, is moreover not the man to take the historical aword of Luther from the armory in which it is laid up, by the side of ether historical swords. Nor does he need it. The phrase makes agreat man of him—makes him a hero of the day—covers him with glory—and he wishes for oothing more. on more does the Jew actually believe, that any man is

Or does the Jew actually believe, that any man is at ill needed to ecome forward to prove the truth of Protestantism against Catholicism? Luther has done this already. Or would the public, if it engaged in the spiritual coeffict, prasses the strength ard perseverance to follow it up! Neither is this needed. The generations of the age of the Reformation possessed this strength and perseverance. The public of the present day is dissipated in labors of quite another than the present day is dissipated in labors of quite another than the present day is dissipated in labors of quite another than the public of the present day is dissipated in labors of quite another than the present day is dissipated in labors of quite another than the present day is dissipated to the present day is dissipated to the present day in the public of the present day is dissipated to the present day in the present day is dissipated to the present day in the present day is dissipated to the present day in the present day is dissipated to the present day in the present day is dissipated to the present day in the present day is dissipated to the present day in the present day is dissipated to the present day in the present day is dissipated to the present day in the present day i

aind.

That was actually a spiritual struggle, when Luther that was actually a spiritual struggle, by faith alone

That was actually a spiritual struggle, when Luther defended the decirine of justification by faith alone against the Romah doctrine of works—list was a revelation, when he defended the point in the inm at soul of man, which is the source of opposition to the hierarchical discloline, and the source of reedom. But what a labor! What an achievement was this struggle! What an herole revolutionary effort!

But where is the public, which would listen to the Jew, if he wished to repeat this struggle? But he cannot repeat the cannot even think of it—the world-shahing, which was involved in this struggle is too mighty for his weakened nerves.

That was an actual spiritual struggle, when Luther contended vith Zwingle and his adverents on the doctrine of the Eacrament—when both parties with colorate definit and profoundness in their comprehension of this doctrine for shadowed the view of ages—when Luther, in maintaining the abiquity of the Godhead, expressed the modern Pauthelam in a religious form, and Zwingle, in granting the presence of the Godhead only in an ideal sense, prophesied the Deism of the sighteenth century.

alghieunh century.

Spiritual struggie! Does Mr. Stahl claim for himself and his fitends the power for a work so difficult, so important, and of such significance for ages! Does he suppose that in his passival conferences he has a public, which could follow such a profound elaboration of fundamental ideas, and take per in the same!

That also was a profound werk, when the successor.

which could follow such a profound classoration or sundamental ideas, and take pert in the same?
That also was a profound work, when the successor of Zwingle and Calvin, at the side of the formal Lutheron State-church of the Lutheron subordination of the Church to the secular power, maintained the independence of the Church in relation to the civil power, and in the Presbylerian platform established the equality of rights within the pale of the Church.

Oan Mr. Stahl, can the members and adherents of the Praesian Government—can the friends of the Praesian Church still actually speak of struggle and labor, when they have now experimented for ten years in vain, in order to fad the harmless form, in which a show of Presbylerianism may be unlied with the official occie-ciastical system!

solical as stem!

Spiritual weapons! Does Mr. Stahl wish to renew the
ours on the creeds, which had regard to the difference
confessions—will be undertake, or call forth, a symde exhibition of the difference between Catholician

and Protestantism—will be transfer the struggle to the sphere of science!

He does not think of such a thing! At the time, which demanded this work, the interests which led him to take up the word had long before grown cold—the Jeanli missions had been long forgotten.

What then does he wish! Waas is desired by the mediers of the Prostan Church! Thus much is certain, they so not all with for science.

Or does Mr. Stabl, in the end, wish ifor criticism! Should criticism make one in the contest between the belitgerents!

clements of an obsolete culture,—has nothing to do ferences: It regards these opp-site movement of the control of the culture of the control of the culture opp-site movement of the culture of the culture opp-site movement of the culture opp-site preness! It regards these opp-site movements as freely and dislaterestedly, as the Christianity of our primitive age reparted the struggle of the old religion of the Roman patricians with the oriental culture, which strove to gain a tooting in Rome—or as the Re-formation regarded the obsolete quarrel of the Domitol-cians and Franciscaps.

What then does the Jew wish! He wishes what his public wishes! He wishes nothing but a phrase for the passing day—for to-morrow, another fit phrase will be found. His public wishes for an expression, a catchword—he gives it, and thus gains the credit of showing the public will be seen and soldeness.

whosen and soblemen.

He live, like the public, like the Government, for the day, and natrha, like all, that to-morrow will produce the right word for the new interests of the day.

The applicant weapons, meantime, remain what they were—a chimers.

He speech on the question "What is a Revolution," which is the winter produced him the honor of an invitation to the King, has just been published by Mr Stahl, with an appearin, in which he attempts to defend the flaformation from the charge that it is the mother of Revolutions.

I will not here show-I will leave the exposition to a I will not here anow—I will leave the exposition to a fature letter—why Protestantism, with its contentment and orlifactifaction with its half freedom, cannot beget a revolution—why the Protestantism of the last century ocald only break out in a country in which the bondage of Catholicism called forth the demand for integral and all-regumerating free dam.

I will consequently merely hist in this piace, how posts and unhistorical it is to limit the Reformation to a stagle opoch, may to a single dipumbased point of skip

epoch, is a single personal religious authority—namely. Luber—and thus to decide upon its character.

No! this does never the refining, speculating Jew, pering after favor above and below.

He does not explain the Reformation from Luther. No. It would be an offense against Luther to wish to speak thus. The Jew brings in one or two sentimental, edifylog phrases—acting more—one or two phrases of the subordination of man to God, of the life in God, and so forth.

Do not then, Zwingle and Calvin, the Presbyterlans with the principle of equal rights, the Dutch restorers of learning, belong to the development of the Reform

ation?
At the side of the political indifference of official Lutheranism has not Protestantism also found a progressive system of politics?
Was not Holland's struggle for freedom against the

was not Holland's struggle for freedom against the Spanlards a critical act, which could only spring out of Protestantism, and which prepared the way for the universal Revolution of 1708.

In this struggle, did not the revolutionary doctrines of popular sovereignty and the principle of automality come into discussion? Was not the struggle of this last principle introduced against universal monarchy?

And Cromwell—was he no Protestant statesman? Not the great at statesman whom Protestant statesman? Not the great at statesman whom Protestant statesman? Hot produced? The Presbyterianism which brought out the English Revolution, and directed the revolutionary principle of equality not only against the royal House of Stuart, but still more against the Norman aristecracy—did not that belong to the development of the Reformation? Was Cromwell's powerful organization of England not a revolutionary act, and at the same time a necessary consequence of Protestantism? Aithough Cromwell's work partially failed as being premature, and the astistocracy again triumphed in their Revolution of 1688, did not the critical and progressive spirit of his career find its completion in the Revolution?

How weak! What a narrow view! Are these the spiritual weapons, with which the Jew whishes to gain favor for Protestantiem, and to wiisstand Cathollism? Yes, this is all the weapon which he can produce or wield.

But it cannot be otherwise. He only shows thereby

But it cappot be otherwise. He only shows thereby But it cannot be otherwise. He only shows thereby what I have wished to say on the present collision between the Protestants and Catholies. An actual, dogmaile, e-leatifie, political cortest, with weapons in hand, cannot sgain take place between them. All these forms of contreversy are exhausted by history. The present collision between the Protestants and Catholies belongs only to the confused popular movements of the present day, in which a sense of the insufficiency of the existing culture is asserted, but which only moves like the waves of the sea, taking no shape, or at least not a permanent one. To-day these popular movements have politics for their object—to-morrow religion—but this iterest soon falls asleep again, and that of politics returns, placing the masses in commotion; and so on without end, until the hour comes which actually demands labor, achievement, effect.

but so long as Western Europe is whirled round by such confused movements, it is the Stahls, the cuming ones, the speculators, the Jews, who meet the taste of the public, and give the words for each day.

BRUNG BAUER

MEXICO.

I surpation of Cardenas-Tehuantepec, &c.

The schooner Two Friends, Capt. Du cey, arrived yesterday from Tampico. The captain re-ports that all the crew have been down with the Tampico fever during nearly the entire trip Capt. D. was compelled to stand to the wheel for three days and nights during the p-seage.

The Two Friends left in port at Tampi-

co, on the 12th inst., the French big Amelia, to sail for Tuspan in a few days; the Mexican war steamer City of Mexico, and sloop of war Puebla. Everything was quiet in Tampleo when the Two Friends sailed. By the Two Friends we have received

oples of El Comercio de Tampico of the 4th and

The excitement in regard to the usurpation by Car-The excitement in regard to the usurpation by Cardenas of the governorship of the State of Tamaulpas, still continued. On the 3d, the Legislature, which appears to be estirely subservient to the will of Cardenas, issued a decree conferring upon the Governor whatever powers may be required to repress the revolutionary splitt exhibited at Tampleo, and other parts of the State. If the Governor considers it necessary to employ Don Antonio Candles in this matter, the necessary license is conferred upon him. It also authorizes the publication of the law of 1850, which prescribes the publication process.

On the 5th, a majority of the ayuntamiento issued an address to the citizens of Tampico, which they preface by a quotation from Samuel Adams, as follows:

"My decided opinion is, that we should persist in

ay occase opinion is, that we should present in strug, ling for liberty, and for our social rights and guar-anues, slibough by a revelation from Heaven, it should be communicated to us that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand had to perish, and but a single free man survive and retain his liberty.

This single man would presess more virtue, and would sitted in a higher degree of happiness than a thou-sand slave."

After a brief but comprehensive sumto the General Congress to declare the election of Senor Cardenas null and void, to avoid further mis-fortunes that will inevitably ensue if the usurcation is permitted. They declare that out of a choice of evils they have taken the least, at all hazards, they wish to

We find in the Comerico a decree dated at Mexico, August 21, upon the Telunstepec after, which states that the time for the reception of proposals for opening the road across the isthmas had been extended to the 30th of August, and that the period allowed for the conclusion of the road, from the to nine years. The Government does not judge it convenient to name a day for the opening of the bids, nor the principle which it has been compelled to adopt for their examination before declaring its prefer-

The usual notices of Indian depredations and barbarties appear in the Comercia

FROM THE PLAINS.

Interesting News from the Immigrants.

Col. George E. Blodget reached our city a few days since, from the Plains. He left here about the left of May, to accompany his express train for Call fornia, as far as Devil's Gate, on Sweet Water River, from which point he returned on the 2rm July. H for its of may, to accompany his express train for Call formia, as far as Devil's Gate, on Sweet Water River, from which point he returned on the Tith July. He left at Devil's Gate, bound for California, Caut. J. W. Moore and his company, of Wisconsin; slee, Mr. Case ard family, of Chicago, Ill: all well and in fine suitits. Capt. Moore had lost two of his company, Roswell Ga-rey and Wm. Versulius both of Illinois.

At Independence Rock he met David Hastings, of New York

rey and wm. versume note of innote.

At independence Rock he met David Hastings, of New-York.

Passed the Devil's Gate well and in the spirits, on the cht of July, Capt J. W. Shaw, of Lake County, Ill., Simeon and Alfred Hoes, A. L. Whedon, Capt Gun, of Wisconsin, with M. Basker and Wyatt, Capt Shrada, of Kane, Ill., C. Hendersen, John Chandler, Richard Gilham, W. Vantherson, James Strode, Melvin Chandler, Isaac Mora, Peter Van Allen, Barney Bate, Ma'en Bunt, John Campbell, Capt Jalken, of Michigao, A. B. and S. Alken, Capt F. Leach, wife and two children, Capt, of Michigan, Won Chandler, O'lver Creal, Na han Kneeland and Christopher Paxhall, besides hundreds of others who did not give their names, not knowing that the Colonel Intended to return to the States.

The last company he met was James Moore's of Platte County, Mo., about five miles this side of Fort Laramle, on the 5th of August, driving about 10,000 head of sheep,

of August driving about 10,000 head of she which, from bad water and cootlound travel, were dy-ing as the rate of forty to forty-five daily. He aimed to winter as Salt Lake and not leave in the apring till af-ter taking their faceo, the product of which he sup-posed would pay the expense and loss.

> SUMMER RAMBLES. Prairie Homes in liftnets.

CLAY COTTAGE, BUNKER HILL, ILL. (Saturday, Sept 11, 1852.

Some ten miles from this village southward is a country seat with rather elaborate surroundings of park-like grounds, filled with trees of stately growth, transplanted from the primeral forest, and extensive gardens. It is regarded as an old aristocratic residence; perhaps the most so in the country for many mies around. The same family have occupied the premises between twenty and thirty years, and were among the earliest pioneers of this region. Emigrating from the New-England States, they located land in Illinois when it was but a territory, and when its prairies were traversed by the wild savage, and wild beasts of the forest. Their first abode was, as usual, a log-cabin patched with clay, with mud as ownal, a log-cabin patched with clay, with mud-and sitch chlumey bulk on the outside, and puncheon floor; the rough boards of the root projecting a few feet in front, so as to form a shetter at the door from the failing rain, or the mounday sun. This edited is atill preserved, and stands close beated the prouder man-slon which is now the home of the ploneer family a feeting of homprobic pride inspiring them with a re-verse ce for the humble dwesting which seelered the early years of the children, and received the parents can belt removal from the cultivated and luxurious All the reliables.

can their removal from the cultivated and luxurious East.

All the neighbors within scores of miles remember the renerable Mrs. P—— at a true planeer mother; her the uncertainty, neathers, and thrifty mans, ement; her charge thou, clysified manner in which she discharged her matter by duties, sitting in some state at the head of her table, dressed in the old and simple fashion, and teaching her daughters to essentially to the comfort of all around her. Death removed her and the partner of her caree, and for years the house

has been in possession of five unmarried daughters, the family having lately received an accession in another married stater with her husband and children. The evidence of graceful female taste and care is seen in every part of the grounds and of the spacious mansion, which has long been noted as the seat of hospitality and charity. The flowers and shrubbery are of the rarest and most beautiful specimens, and might be the pride of any horizoulturist; the lasers are kept in the nestest possible order; the rooms are hung with paintings, and decorated with various articles of domestic manufacture; and the carpets, curtains, &c. bespeak a delicate and cultivated taste. The plenteous table, loaded with the simple luxuries of a farm and fruits of the season, is seldom surrounded only by the ladies belonging to the family; visitors come from every quarter, and are always sure of receiving a genuine Western welcome. Our little party drove thither on a very warm day, passing through several strips of woodland bordering amiliatreams, now dried up by the drouth of the season. At one point the cry was suddenly raised, "a deer!" and a glance showed a splendid doe careering swiftly across the practic not far distant, tossing her head as if to soull the morning breeze, and clearing the way with such graceful bounds that it must have been a hard heart that could have wished to cut short the enjoyment of so beautiful a creature by the deadly ball.

A neat looking large framed house by the roadside, half concealed in a plantation of locusts, was the abode of stekness; and while Dr. E.— alighted and went in to see his patient, two ladies, who proved to be Misses

beautiful a creature by the deadly ball.

A neat looking larse framed house by the roadside, half concealed in a plantation of locusts, was the abode of slekness; and while Dr. E.— alighted and went in to see his patient, two laddes, who proved to be Missee P.—, came down the walk to greet us. They were on an errand of kindness, ministering to the sick neighbor, and expressed their regret at not being able to leave their charge and accompany us home. But the day we spent was rendered agreeable by the hospitable attention of the other slaters. A white haired old gentleman and his wife, who were visitors, much lotterested us; they were of Scottish bir h, and spoke with the accent the poet has made classic, telling us much, moreover, of persons of distinction in their nadvel and They had known intimatery Burns's "Highland Mary, and had some of her letters; and related anecdotas of the poet and his family. A collection of shells the old gentleman had gathered in Eastern countries, was a curiosity worth examining. The heat of the day forhade extensive walks, but we lingered around the garden and shrubbery, and admired the lotty trees in tackerse courty and, the shadows of which lay invitingly on the smooth grass, and listened to a most interesting history of two "Pinneer Women of the West," who resided in lillingt, and went through adventures worth relating. I have the promise of ample materials for

on the smooth grass, and listened is a most interestable history of two "Pioneer Women of the West," who resided in lilinois, and went through adventures worth relating. I have the promise of ample materials for memoirs of bosh of them.

It should have been mentioned that the original name for the site for Bunker Hill was Wolfridge, on account of its elevated situation, and its being well known as the haunt of a number of prairie wolves. It is not long since one of these animals was seen even in the

long since one of these animals was seen even in the village. A well chase was got up by the gentlemen, and the intruder was pursued and killed. The plonder inhabitants well remember the night prowlers at the very doors of their cabins, in fear of which they were obliged every night to secure their provisions, if they would not have the bread snatched from their cupboards, or the meat from their larders.

A prairie home, of a different character, stands on a considerable elevation of the rolling ground, two miles and a heif distant. The sheation commands a very extensive view of the undulating landscape for many miles around, with the scattered white houses peering up at intervals on the edge of the horizon, and clumps of trees here and there denoting a residence of better pretersions. A thick grove of tail trees almost conceals of trees here and there denoting a residence of better pretersions. A thick grow of tail trees almost conceals from view a small framed house, behind which is a great field of standing core, about 20 feet in hight. A well, nearly dried up by the summer drouth, is near the gate, and the shaded path winds upward to the door of the cabin, for it is no more, having but one room isolde, with a loft. Tris room is occupied by two large bed, one of which is curtained off by a drapery of white sheeting, and a trundle bed rolled out for the accommodation of a sick child. Two small tables, a chest, and a few split bottom chairs, with a conditions warlety of smaller articles in housekeeping use, completed the faratture, the wide chimner-piece was strutly defended with few split bottom chairs, with a conduces variety of smaller articles in house-keeping use, completed the faralture; the wide chimney-piece was study defended with brick, and the plastered walls, discolored by time, were somewhat less pictures que than the primitive sides of a log cabin. An unusual natural curiosity had made the place one of some resort. Two years suces, three healthy lufants, the offspring of one birth, lay in helpiese innocence on one of the beds, appealing to the sympathetic care of curious visitors for a larger supply of clothing than what had been provided in expectation of one. The mother is a strong looking, healthy woman, and gave as an interesting history of the little creatures, whem she had brought into the world alone, for not even a neighbor was with her in the hour of danger, the nearest living a mile off, and she having no ore to send after help but a little by seven years old. Little resembiance could be traced in the features of the calleden, but they were of the same size, and, accept one that had the ague, appeared healthy. This is the second instance we have seen of the kind.

On the road leading to Woodburn, three miles westward in a strip of tracer land bordering Wood Creek, in the channel of which thirsty caule were standing, stands an oak of towering hight, which is called "the tree," by way of distlection. Its loftlesses and graceful spreading top resembled some glant clim, the order of healthy large as Bunker Hill, but not so pretty in appearance, and at present in a dusty deshabille, the dry weather having parched up the grass and made sail havoe in the folige. No portion of country reels the drouth more than the praisie. The winds which sweep over it, unmoistened by streams and lake, white clouds of dust from the treaden highway, and shake gually the tops of the tree around the dwellings. In different directions extend heautiful drives, affording view of the wild and a litary praisie, boundless to the signt, yet

the tops of the trees around the dwellings. In different directions extend beautiful drives, affording views of the wild and a livery prairie, boundless to the signt, yet sprinkled afar off with tail corn fields and low white houses, each, doubtless, having its own story of change, and hardship and labor, and hope to tell in the littory of its lumstes. They will cluster nearer as years go by, till not a vestige is left of the abortiginal features of the country.

country. Ratirond Accident.
MOUNT SAVAGE, Md, Monday, Sept. 27, 1852.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune: Stewart McMullan, a fireman on one of the trains of the Mount Savage Iron Company's Railroad, this morning, slipped between the foot board of the tender and the fire-box of the locomodye, and was drawn through the space by the force of the train, breaking one leg and one arm, and otherwise seriously injuring him. It is thought be cannot recover. J. H. J.

Philadelphia News Items.

Cerespondence of The S. Y. Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept 28, 1852. A large meeting in favor of a prohiotto-

ry Liquor Law, was beld in the Calaese Museum, last evening. After officers had been elected, the meeting was opened by the President by a short address. Rev. John Chambers then followed with some appro-

priate and attring remarks, urging the support of the ticket at the coming election. Hop. H. S. Miller then addressed the meeting in a re-

Hop. H. S. Miller then addressed the meeting in a re-trespect of the cause, urging those pre-ent to forego their party ites and vote the ticket—predging himself if Philadelphia County would vote for a Productory Law, it would be passed. Montgomery, Hicks and Dela-ware Counties have nominated their representatives for the procuring of a Produktory Law; and Pathadelphia, if she refuses to vote for the law, will be the only im-pediment to its passage. Three cheers were then giv-en for B. H. Miller.

or B. H. Miller. . Stelme-tz, on the part of the Probletory Liquor D. Steinmetz, on the part of the Prohibitory Liquor Law Convention stated that every opportunity had been given to all parties to pledge themselves to favor the enactment of a prohibitory lar, by addicesing a circular to such candidate, and giving them time to respond before the final action of the Convention; but few have responded favorably. In ne instance have the claims of any been chargarded, and it may party have not been represented, it has been because they have not responded to the inquiries of the Convention. All nonfinated are pledged men, and may be depended on, if sleeted, to use their influence to favor the cause. No preference has been given to any party, and the theket is presented for the support of the friends of humanity.

for the support of the friends of humanity.

J. H. Hoffman then took the stand to define his post. J. If thousan then took the stand to define his posi-tion. For a long time, the speaker stated, it had been his conviction that nothing but a "prohibitory liquor law" would prove effective in removing intemperance from the land. "Virtue" must be found among our cit-izers to secure "Liberty and independence." Govern-ment a but the spent of society, and if proper laws are not framed, individuals are responsible for the conse-quences. It is said if the prohibitory law be passed it emore. It is said if the proutbloory law be passed it is not be enforced. Nothing but a direct refusal to ey the law could warrant this position. Does not our obey the law could warrant this position. Does not our submission to a had liceose law prove we are a law abiding community? Obtain but the passage of the law, and the Marshal of this county will see it executed. He stated himself to be no party man; he knew only toe Temps rance party in the present context. A missike existed regarding the fewures of a prohibitory law; it did not admit introducin into the privacy of private life. No law permitting such introduce mould be countenanced in this State. Mr. H. begged to be allowed to make some statistics. He said -866 000 had been paid during the past year by the County into the State Treasury for the privilege of selling latoxicating liquors; \$365,000 had been paid by the County for the support of pauperism.

reg the year 1851, 5,000 paupers were admitted Puris in year 1831, 3,000 paupers were admitted into the County Alme House, 3,60 of whom were degraded through intemperance, and 624 died, miserable victims to the terrors of mania a pout: In conclusion, for the passage of this law, we only want a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.

Mr. Goodhart was then announced, who addressed some struments to prove them.

Mr. Goodbart was then appounded, who addressed some arguments, to prove there was no principle in the opposition to a probabilitory law; so man has a right to be probable to the right of the rights of sil—the strong most respect the rights of the wesk, and all most unite to sustain that which is for the general benefit. Those who cannot vote, have a right to demand protection from those who can, and cook to them to elect such men as will enser laws for the based; of the community. In continued applause, Mr. G. took his seat.

P. S. White followed and entertained the audience by P. S. White inhowed and entertained the audience by some interesting and pungent remarks—advocating the passage of a probibitory is w, with stringent pens conscients to secure its passage. The speaker kept the audience is pood bumor and merriment for the period of his remarks, arging Legal sussion for the run seller, and Moral sussion for his victim—and closed with in

eloquent appeal to those present to march onward under the temperance banner.

Wm. Nicholsen brought the meeting to a close, in an analysis of the rights of the tax collector to collect the cost of intemperance from those opposed to the license system; expressing himself as tired of paying to support that which was destroying the happiness and lives of so many citizens—some threates to leave the State if a prohibitory law beligneed. What a terrible calamity we might exist after it. The community believe the license law to be wrong; the statute book says it is right; it is for the people to say whether or not the discrepancy shall continue to exist.

Much excitement prevails on Bushbill.

Much excitement prevails on Bushbill, Much excitement prevails on busidess, near this city, in consequence of the lavasion of aburist ground, by gravel diggers, and the desecration of the remains of the dead interred there. Fire-arms have even been produced, to defend the graves from desecration. An application to the Court for an injunction was talked of yesterday. To day, the operations in the gravel pit have created, and a compromise has been proposed. What the final result will be, re-mains to be seen.

Robert Orr. and two other young men,

Robert Orr. and two other young men, charged with a daring roboery in South-st, last week, were arrested, subsequently escaped, and are now at large. They have, doubtless, ded from the city.

This morning, a fire broke out in the roof of the building, No. 333 Market at. The dwelling part of the house was eccupied by Mrs. Norman, for the accommodatin of a number of cordwainers, who had their workshop up stairs, and boarded with her. The store underneath was in the accompany of Traman & Shaw, whose stock suffered severely, from the flood of water thrown on the building. Messes T. and S. were insured. The Pennsylvania Plano Manufactory, and the Eagle and Wulliam Penn Horels, adjoining, all sustained injury from the water.

Ann Smith, an aged lady, was severely injured at Schuylkill, Seventh and South sta, on Sunday

injured at Schuylkill, Seventh and South sta., on Sunday evening, by a wagon, which rac over her. About two years ago James Lindsey was About two years ago salines trinicely was convicted, in the Court of Quarter Serious, before Judge Parsons, of robbing the Merchants' Bunk of Burlington, New Jersey, of \$5,475, and sentenced to two years imprisonment. A part of the sentence was that he should restore the goods and chattels stolen, if not already restored, to the owner, or pay the like value thereof. The money has naver been restored. A short aiready restored, to the owner, or pay the like value thereof. The money has never been restored. A short time since Lindsey, through his counsel, A V Parsons, (the Judge who sentenced him) made application to the Court for the benefit of the lasolvent laws, and the 25th inst. (today) was fixed for the hearing. Upon the back of the petition was indorsed, by the Judge to whom it was presented, that the cashler of the Merchanti Bank of Burlington should be couffied of this application by letter, put into the Post Office and directed to him. No person appearing to contest Lindsey's right to a discharge under the insolvent act, his term of imprisonment having expired he was ordered to be discharged, first making the cashler of the Merchants' Bank of Hurlington his susquere, and filing his accounts.

The weather continues delightful.

The weather continues delightful.

Col. Anron Burr and the late Mr. Vanderlys.

In reading your recent notice of the late Mr. Vanderlyn, I am reminded of an incident in the early history of Mr. V., as related to me by a French gentleman, a personal friend of Col. Burr. The story While Col. B. was traveling in the interio of the State of New York, he shanced to spend a few days at the homestead of young V, who was then a child of ten or twelve years. Col. B.'s attention was child of ten or twelve years. Col. B.'s attention was first attracted to the lad by sundry charaoal sketches about the premiers. One day, as was his custom, after dinner, he dropped his slippers bestee his had and retired for an hour's sleep. Young V, upon enterlug the room, disc. teried the slippers, and at once rem wed them, and with his charcoal sketched them upon the floor so accurately that when Col. B. awake he attempted to put his feet into his new silppers, to the great amissement of the young artist, who had patiently waited the denoument in a remote corner of the room. By this time Col. B. had been me so much lateressed in the lad that when he left he told Mrs. Vanderlyn that if she would give her toy an extra clean shirt, and sand

line to the chain of our American artists.

The matter had been forgotten for the time by Col.
B., when one bright moreling, the following spring,
while at breakfast, a slight rap at the door brought the
Colonel's servant, who at once introduced the young
stranger, with his little burdle under his arm, to his
filtered and future nation. Col. B. resummaring the friend and future patron. Col. B., remembering the offer he had made the previous summer, met the 1-d cordially and bid him welcome; and for many years convined the generous patron and friend of the young setter.

TEMPERANCE AT FLUSHING .- Last Sabbath two large and enthusiastic Temperance meetings were held in this beautiful village, one in the open air and the other in the Congregational Chapel, meetings were addressed by Rev. L. Burleigh of New-York City, who was listened to with deep interest and breathlers attention by the good people of this garden breathers attention by the good people of this garden village. An Alliance has been formed to promote the enactment and enforcement of the Maloc Law, of which Samuel B Paraons, Esq., is President. We learn that it is proposed to accure an agent to canvass the entire of Queens County, lecturing repeatedly in each locality, so as to reach every citizen. Who this agent is to be a not yet settled.

PICKED UP AT SEA .- The bark Girard. Capt. Chase, arrived yesterday morning from Neuvites, has on board a man, who was picked up at sea, on the 90th inst., in latitude 32 40, longitude 77 30, in a Spanish sail boat. He says his name is Juan Hernandez, and belongs to Regulas; that he left Cardenas on the let Sept, for the purpose of going to Care, fire leagues distant, in company with an old man, and when ten miles rom land, the old man, being under the influence of nor, fell overboard and was drowned; he then urled the satis, and allowed the boat to drift at will, He says he halled several versels, but they took no petice of him. He also states that he sub-isted entirely upon wine and rum since he left Cardenas until the time he was picked up, having neither water or provislone of any kind. When Capt Chase boarded the boat, the man was asleep and intoxicated. He had by bim two dentjobae, one half full of wine, the other hait full of rum. Capt Chase places no reliance on his statement, as it does not seem possible that life could be substained for so long a time, with no other sustenance than alcoholic drinks. He is supposed to be a fugitive from justice.

A New Use of the Leaves of the Pine. (Pinus Sylvestrie.

Not far from Breslau, in Silesia, in a domain called the Prairie of Humbold, there exists two establishments as associabling for their produce as for their union. One is a manuscrure which converts pine leaves into a seried octon or wool; the other offers to invalide, as curstive baths, the water used in the manufac-

valids, as cursaive basis, the water used in the manufacture of that vegetable wool. Both have open created by
Mr. de Pannewitz, inventor of a chemical process, by
mears of which it is possible to extract from the long and
sleuder leaves of the pine a very fine filaceous substance
which he has named woody wool, because, the the ordinary wool, it can be curled, feited and woven.

All the aclcular leaves of the pine fir, and of the conffers in general are composed of a bundle of fibrithe extremely fice and tough, surrounded and held togetine
by a resinous substance under the form of a thin peliticla
When by eccention and the use of certain coemical
agents the resinous substance is dissolved, it is easy to
separate the fibres, to wash them and free them from
all foreign substance. According to the mode of preparation employed, the woolly substance acquires a
quality more or less fine, or remains in its coarse state;
to the first instance its used as wadding, in the second
to stoff mattresses. If the pine has been preferred to
the other kinds of pitch trees, it is on account of the
same species.

The tree can be stripped of its leaves when miles

same species.

The tree can be stripped of its leaves when quite young without any injury. The operation takes place when they are still steen. A man can gather two hundred states of leaves a day.

when they are still steen. A man can gather two hundred pounds of leaves a day. It was first advantageously substituted for cotton and wool in the manufacture of blankers. The hospital of Vienna bought fire hundred, and, after a trial of several years, has adopted them entirely. It has been remarked, among other advantages, that no kind of taken would indue in the beds, and its aromatic odor was found agreeable and beneficial. Toese blankets have since been adopted by the penticentary of Vienna, the charity hospital of Berlin, the maternity hospital, and the barracks of Stressu.

Its cost is three times less than that of horsehalr, and the most experienced upholaterer, when the wool to employed in turniture, could not tell the one from the other.

This article can be spun and woven, resembling the

This article can be spin and woven, resembling the thread of bemp for its strength; it can be made into rugs and borse biankers.

In the preparation of this wood an ethereal oil of a pleasant odor is produced. This oil is at first green, exposed to the rays of the sun, it assumes an orange yellow that; replaced in the shade, it resumes its for met green color; rectified, it becomes coloriese. yellow that; replaced in the abace, it resumes its for-mer green color: rectified, it becomes colories. It differs from the exempte of turpen ine extracted from the same tree. It has been found efficient in rheuma-tiem and gost; also as an antheiminic, and in certain cutaneous disease. Distilled, it is used in the prepa-ration of ise of the first kind. It burns in lamps like office oil, and dissolves caoutahout completely in a short time. Performers in Paris use it is large quantiles. It is the inquid left by the decoution of the pine leaves It is the liquid left oy the decoction of the pine leaves which has been so ben-ficial in the form of bats. The

which has been so been betal in the form of bath. The bath establishment is a flourishing one.

The membranous substance, contained by filtration at the time of the washing of the fibers, is pressed in buchs and dried; it is used as a combustible, and produces, from the resin is contains, a quantity of gas sufficient for the lighting of the factory. The predection

of a thousand quintale of wool leave a quantity of com-bustible matter equal in value to sixty cubic meters of pine wood. L. D.

Wartington, September 14, 1806. TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—The London correspondent of The National Intelligencer gives the following descrip-tion of the new project for a submarine telegraph between Great Britain and America. The write considers this new plan by far the most feasible

et proposed : We stated, a few weeks ago, that a project had been yet proposed:

We stated, a few weeks ago, that a project had been formed for constructing a submarine telegraph between Great Britain and the United States, by a route not before thought of, which would very materially shorten the line of water transit, render the transmission of intelligence much less liable to interruptine, and most materially diminish the cest of construction and repairs. We have now the map of the proposed submarine lines before us. They commerce at the most northwardly point of Scotland, run thence to the Orkney Islands, and thence by short water lines, to the Shedland and the Ferroe islands. From the latter, a water line of 200 to 300 miles conducts the telegraph to leeland; from the western coast of leeland, another submarine line conveys it to Kioge Bay, on the eastern coast of Greenland; it then crosses Greenland to Juliana's Hope on the western coast of that continent, in latitude 604 42; and is conducted thense by a water line of about 500 miles, across Dark. Straits to Byron's Bay, on the coast of Labrafor. From this point the line is to be extended to Quebec.

Labrador. From this point the line is to be extended to quebec.

The entire length of the line is approximately estimated at 2,500 miles, and the submarine portions of it at from 1,400 to 1,600 miles. The peculiar advantage of the line being divided into several submarine portions is, that if a fracture should at any time occur, the defective part could be very readily discovered and repaired promptly at a comparatively triding expense. From the Shetland Islands, it is proposed to carry a branch to Bergen, in Norway, connecting it there with a line to Christians, Stockholm, Gottenburg, and Copenhagen; from Stockholm a line may easily cross the Gulf of Bothnia to St. Patersburg. The whole expense of this great international work is estimated considerably below £500,000, but to cover contingencies, it is proposed to raise that sum by 25,000 shares of £20 each. We confess that we consider this plan as by far the most feasible one which has been yet produced for contecting Europe and America by the electric telegraph.

Boston in England.—We received by

BOSTON IN ENGLAND .- We received by the last steamer, says The Boston Atlas, a letter from a friend in England, from which we make the following extract :

following extract:

"On the outside of this sheet is a view of St. Botolph's Church, in Boston, Lincolnshire, where I went last week, to present a collection of books, documents, maps, &c., sent by our City Government at home, in return for a present of a somewhat similar observations made them by the Borough of Boston, in Lincolnshire, two years since. These were sent last spring, but I have not found time to go until now. I had a most interesting visit, and enjoyed it highly. We were received with the greatest attention and hospitality, and the despeat interest was displayed by the people in regard to their namesake in America. At a public dinner which was given, "Property to the City of B shou in America" was drunk with great enthusissm. The compliment was duly honored. A formal acknowledgment of the present is shortly to be made by the Borough to Arerica" was drunk with great enhusiasm. The compilment was duly honored. A formal acknowledgment of the present is shortly to be made by the Borough to our Chy Government. St Botolph's Church is the one in which John Cotton preached, previous to his departure, through persecution, to America, and in honor of whom our city was named Boston."

Old St. Botolph, from the ergraving on our letter, is a magnificent edifice in the Gorhic style of architecture. These exchanges of kind offices our placeant enjudges in life's weary journey.

form pleasant episodes in life's weary journey.

The Boston Traveller has the following notice of certain trials, before the Court of Common Pleas, now in session at Dedham, Mass. The decisions will be of importance to the public generally :

will be of importance to the public generally:

"At the present term of the Court of Common Pleas, in Norfolk County, in session at Dedham, the Old Colony Raifroad has been indicted for not having the usual sign at the Weymouth crossing—"Look out for the engine while the b.il rings." Is appears that a teamster cut of a part of the sign in order to allow his team to pass, and by accident it was not replaced.

"Last Spring the Worcester Raifroad Company was indicted by the Grand Jury for the same county for manslaughter, in consequence of the sceident to a Western train a few years ago, at the Brookine crossing, when several lives were lost.

when several lives were lost.
"The indictment is obtained by parties who, in case "The indictine at its owners of the defendants are found guilty, will claim for the relatives of one of the deceased the sum of \$5,000, which the Company is liable to pay for each life lost in case a verdict is obtained against them.

"The indictine at the Worcester R allroad will probably take place the present term."

The Lowell News states a most heart-The Lowell News states a most heartless imposition practiced upon a Mr. Davis, of Campton,
N.H. A fellow cabing himself William Davis, came to
the house of the former on Tuesday afternoon, and said
that his ron, Joseph Davis, who is employed in the Lowsill Carpet Corporation, had that morning been accidentally killed by becoming entangled in the machinery.—
After stating this afflictive news, he remained with Mr.
Davis over night. The next morning, Mr. Davis stated
for Lowell, in the first train, to bring home the body of
his son for interment, accempanied by the imposter.—
On their way to the cars, the follow, who had represented that he had been as the trouble to communicate the
news out of pure kindness said that he had forgotten to
take enough money with him, and should have to walk take enough money with blm, and should have to walk back a part of the way. Mr Davis, whose sympathies were enlisted, said he would sell his shree cows before he should eviler, and going out among his neighbore, berrowed \$3 and gave to him. On taking the care, the fellow complained of illness, and remained upon the platform, which was the last Mr. Davis saw of him. On arriving at Lowell, Mr. Davis had the sa infaction of facting his son it good health, and entirely unaware of the deep grief of his parents, of which he had been the innocent cause.

The Zanesville (Ohio) papers an-The Zanesville (Ohio) papers announce the death of Seth Adams, a noted clazen of that place. Fifty years ago be was an active business man, and extensively engaged in atrade with France. Butdoring the period when American goods were selzed by Napoleu n under some of his orders, he lost all his property, and since then he has been one of the claimants for damages which our government, by the filvestreatr, assumed to settle and pay. A bill making appropriations to pay off these claims was passed during Polk's administration, but it was vetoed by him ou the ground that the wanted all the money to carry on the war with Moxloo. It is stated that Mr. Adams was the first man who introduced Merino sheep into this country. Our Minister at St. Cloud was about returning, and as there was a severe law against exporting the fine-wooled sheep, Nr. Adems got a few on board the vessel as stores for the Minister's use on the passage home. It so happened that they were not eater, and were the first of the kind that had been imported.

CITY ITEMS.

BANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AT 4. J. Delatour's, (formerly Lynch & Clark's) 2514 Wall at 1852. 6 A. M. Noon, 3 P. M. 5 P. M.

Metropolitan Hall-Broadway, Mad Sontag's Scone Concert.
Nahi's Garden-Zampa.
Wallack L. Lyceum-The Rivals; Mephietophiles
Borton's Theater-The Royals; Fortune's Frohes.
Barnum's Massom-Orphan's Dream: The H P; Limerick Boy,
Wood's Minstrels-No. 444 Broadway, Concert every evening.
Minerick Rooms-No. 468 Broadway, Conti-Mexican Campaigns.
People's Opera House-No. 410 Broadway, Lipman's Troops.

ALBONI'S CONCERT THAT WAS TO BE. -All the upper portion of the City suffered a "total eclipse" last night, at about 714 o'clock, in consequence of a transient stoppage in the flow of gas Metropolitan Hall having been included in the universal dispensation, the manager of Alboni's Concert did not try the effect of Job's patent remedy, but at once closed the doors and appounced the Concert postponed until some more suspicious occasion, which we stoce learn is to take place on Tuesday evening next Some thousands of people, therefore, were compelled to "march up the hill" of building materials which leads variety to that part of the Broadway pace, and "then march down sgain." The male portion of this crowd was observed to protest with much vehemence against this unexpect ed disaster, while the better and more beauti ul acare med to regard it as a capital joke. Thus always in seasors of gloom is it woman's smile which brightens our path and cheers us with the hope of happiness to

ADELINA PATTI.-Considerable interest has been created in the musical circles of Philadelphia by the performances of Adelina Patti, of this City, who possesses a wonderfully clear, powerful, fl-xible soprano voice, which, in its compass, resaltes through two and a baif octaves. She is capable of sloging Jenny Lind's Echo Song, difficult as it is, with a distinctness and precision truly wonds rful. The age of this remarkable artist is but nice years. She is destined to become most distinguished in her profession, apparent ly treading in the path of the calld Malibran and the

NEANDER'S LIBRARY. - These longlocked for books, purchased by the University at Ro-chester, have arrived. The sollection numbers about 4.600 volumes, and is the library of the late Dr. Neander. It was obtained at a cost of about \$2,300. Many of the volumes have been rebound, and the expenses together will make the cost about \$3,000.

We have much pleasure in noticing the House of Refuge which has been established on Italian political Refugees who arrive on our shores in a state of destitution, and to supply them with the objects of immediate necessity until some employment can be procured for them. This benevolent project cannot but meet with encouragement from all friends of humanity and as there are persons of education seeking employment, as teachers, and others as mechanics and work men, we hope that such of our citizens who have an op-portunity of employing any of them will apply to Gea. Avezzana, No. 103 Pear st.

CELEBRATION OF THE SONS OF TEMPER-ANCE -This evening, the Tenth Anniversary of the Seas of Temperance will take place at the places named h the advertisement on the first page. The members of this order in New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, are this order in New York frontily and Williamsturgh, an expected to participate in the occasion. The Daughters of Temperance will also be present in their Reach. Among other speakers Dr. Ediott, the neted Suckeys orator from Ohio, will speak at the Bedford at Church ?

FIFTH WARD TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE. -The third quarterly meeting of this Alliance was held on Monday evening in the Duane at M. E. Church. The body of the church was well filled. The principal portion of the audience was composed of ladies. Br. L. S. Beck, President of the Alliance, on taking the chir. made a few remarks, introducing to the audience les Mr. Armstrong, a venerable clergyman, of more than three-score years and ten, who has for upward of ten. ty years been a zealous advocate of the Temperate cause. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Armstrong.
Professor H. Mattison, of the John-st. Methods.

Church, was next introduced to the audience. He med that, being comparatively a stranger in the City, is should be unable to present to the audience many is portant facts and convincing arguments, as to the me ancholy effects of the traffic in latoxicating trinks, &c. He alluded to the opposition which the Temperance Alliances had met with, on the ground that it was mithe Temperance with Politics and Religion-a mavement toward connecting Church and State-and that the original form of the Temperance Alliances' Court tion prohibited the introduction of sectarian subjects He was happy to say, however that that pered had passed. The objects of the Attlances are to arrest or abate an evil—the sale of intexicating drinks—parisalarly by retail. It appeared from the squres and reliable information piace in his hands, that there are in this callightened City of New York between the and six thousand places for feeling figuer, from the magnificent history places for feeling figuer, from the magnificent history places, and that 172 of these are known to be kept open on Sundays. Indeed, it seemed to him that he had seen as many as 172 open on Sundays, between the paramage and Johnst Church. It was also confidently stated that eleventwelfths of the commitments to the City Prison may be traced to the traffic in bitoxicating drinks, and that nine-teaths of the pauperism that exists, saless from the same cause, as to sheek of the various taxes and burthens which the traffic in bitoxicating drinks, and that nine-teaths of the pauperism that exists, saless from the same cause, as to sheek of the various taxes and burthens which the traffic imposes upon us. It is not an exaggeration best, that there are at least from 50,000 to 0,000 persons always in various stages of progress toward confined drunkenness. How long, he would ask, does it take for man, after once giving way to become a drunking Let us suppose it to take ten—then every iten years to less than 0,000 persons die drunkendes in this city—50 to 600 annually occur from drunkenness; or in other words, 500 persons annually come to their dealts by 3 censed violence.

The Rev. speaker then proceeded to portray, in this colors, the effect the traffic in ardeot spirits had is robbing the young wife of her domestic comfort and generything that she may hold dear. He also selfon the inconsistency of allowing the drunkard to exercise the elective franchise, lossmuch as the lunatics in our saylums are prohibited from voting; no man having right to vote who is devoid of human reason, it was therefore evident that no not have man and the only means o He was happy to say, however that that pered had passed. Tre objects of the Allisaces are to arrest or

Mr. D. D. Howard has parted with

bis interest in the Irving House to Mr. W. H. Barrouge late of the Franklin House, Philadelphia, and has about given possession. The change was announced at their ner-table on Monday, when speeches highly commentatory of the retiring landlord were made by ex-Presiden TYLER, Gen. WARD of Westchester, Gen. H. Wat BRIDGE, Hon. I. E. HOLMES of S. C. and JOSEPH HOME, who were among the guests. Their remarks were very appropriate and happy.

Mr. Howard was among the oldest Hotel-Keepen our City, and has been eminently successful. Their ving House, opened by him nearly four years ago, in been full almost uninterruptedly, and has been obligat to decline receiving thousands for want of room. No man ever better understood bis business than D.D. rapidly became his friends and remained so, honey separated by distance. We understand that he will at engage again in business at present. The price of the furniture, lease and good will of the Irving wu

DESTRUCTION OF A PORTION OF THE MANHATTAN GAS WORKS BY FIRE.—Last evening shou 514 o'clock, a portion of the Manhattan Gas Works, is Eighteenth-st, corner of Tenth-av., was destroyed by fire. When the fire was first discovered, the slare we promptly given and the fremen were quickly satte ground, but, deeptie their efforts, that portion of these tablishment known as the purifying house was conpletely destroyed. The fire originated in the purific house and was caused by the vessels or pipes being b sufficient to carry off the great amount of gas generald The escaping gas therefore came in contact with it lamps, and almost instantly the place was enveloped's

flames.

Had the flames communicated to the main builds.

Account could be no exertions on the part of the firemen could be saved the establishment from entire destruction. The fall of the slate roof of this building drove the land out of the windows, causing great excite the growd who were present, and several were injust while running from the scene, in consequence of bett trampled upon. The value of property destroys amounts to about \$10,000, upon which there is no by surance. In consequence of the destruction of the building, there was a scarcity of gas throughout the st

per part of the City. Yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock a fire broke out in a wooden building corner of Avens C. and Fifth st., occupied as a carpenter's shop. The firemen were soon on hand, but despite their exertical the premises were nearly destroyed. The loss !

The Newspaper Establishments fered for sale in our columns to day, is one of the 187 best in the interior. No one need look at it who was able to raise a large sum, which it is richly worth.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION .- At 10 o'clock this morning, the Diocesan Convention of the Protest ant Episcopal Church will meet at St. John's Chapel, Variet st. The election of a Provisional Sishop this district, is supposed to be the most important ited of business to be submitted to the attention of the Cor vention. Rev. Dr. Chrighton, selected for that offer last year declined to undertake its duties. The pro-inent candidates for the office are Rev. Drs. Vistor as Walnwright.

We call the attention of gentlemen who wish to obtain a beautiful country seat to the # preaching sale of the mansion of the late Mr. Downie. at Newburgh, advertised in our columns. A more see venient and elegant residence could not be desired.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS .- At the ASTOR House, Col. W. Quitman, Georgia; E. M. Pet. brook, South Carolina; Hon. J. P. Kennedy, Secretary Navy, Washington, D. C. At the laving, Hon John Tyler and Lady, Virginia

At the CARLTON HOUSE, A. S. Kellogg, of Detroit OFFICIAL VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF

THE NAVY .- Hon. J. P. Kennedy, Secretary, of the Navy, accompanied by Commodore Shabrick about noon yesterday, visited the United States steam frigue Mississippi, (the flag ship of Commodore Perry,) now lying in the stream in the East River, opposite Brocklyn Hights. The customary salute was fired on the occasion.